



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

## RINGING THE GRAPE VINES.

We brought this subject before our readers a week or two ago. Since then we have received Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, in which we find quite an elaborate article on it.

Experiments have been pretty extensively tried in France in ringing the grape, and the result seems to be that the process causes the grapes to ripen about a fortnight earlier than they would if not ringing. This is a great gain in time, and if the same results can be had with us by so simple an operation, it would be advisable to have it pretty generally practiced. The Editor of the magazine (Mr. Hovey) states that although he has long practiced ringing fruit trees for the purposes of causing them to set and ripen their fruit more abundantly, he has never tried the experiment on the grape vine. He quotes, however, from the Gardeners' Chronicle, a report of a committee who were sent by the Horticultural Society of England, to visit Mr. Bourgeois in France, and report upon his method of ringing grape vines.

We extract from that report the following items: "The time for performing the operation was found to be after flowering, and when the vine was in full growth; but the exact time must depend on the earliness or lateness of the season, as to the breadth of the ring or bark to be removed. Mr. Bourgeois thinks the largest berries and ripest grapes were formed on the shoots in which the ring was at least about four-tenths of an inch broad and had been made in very good time. Some vines show only a circular cut, and this had produced a very good effect, whence it was inferred that the passage of sap is stopped for a short time, it is sufficient."

Among other facts mentioned by the committee, we see it stated that ligatures do not do so well as ringing—that ringing will not prevent mildew. They came to the conclusion also, that ringing affects or improves the flavor, but we presume this is brought about by earlier and more perfect ripening.

## SURFACE MANURING.

There has been quite a discussion for some time past going on in the American Farmer in regard to the question whether surface manuring is better than ploughing manure under. Strong facts are brought forward to illustrate and corroborate the theory that surface manuring is best, and many of the best farmers of the Middle States are practicing this mode of using their farm yard manures.

We have room now only to quote an experiment which the Editor of the Farmer, in his last number, enumerates, among many others bearing on this question. Dr. Clement F. Jones of St. Mary's Co., says he, informs us that he made experiments on his wheat land last fall, spreading the manure upon a portion of the soil seven weeks before plowing, and this spring upon his corn ground, ploughing a portion well under, and applying some along side upon the surface after the land was ploughed, and in both cases with results in direct with his previous convictions, and most convincing in favor of surface manuring.

In regard to these experiments we have no doubt they were honestly and faithfully tried. Still, we at the north would like to know more of the surrounding conditions, such as temperature of weather and soil, amount of moisture whether the season was wet or dry. It is reasonable to suppose that surface manuring would be more productive in a rather moist season than in a dry one. Long as the world has stood we do not know yet what is the very best mode of applying our fertilizers.

THE CROPS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. A correspondent, writing from Harvey, Albert Co., N. B., under date of the 31st ult., says:—"The prospect of the crops here, this season, is cheering. Hay has commenced, and it will average, if not exceed, any previous crop of late. The quality is excellent, the marshes are extensive, and consequently a great deal is shipped to New Scotia, St. John, and often to the United States. The potato crop looks remarkably well, and if the blight should not affect them, the quantity will far exceed that usually raised. The grain crop, also, appears to be doing well."

Farming has been more extensively carried on in this place, the present season, than during any previous one. Those who have been engaged in the lumbering business, are now beginning to turn their attention to agriculture, as they are under the impression that it is a more safe and easy way of making money than pursuing the lumbering operations, which, of late, have proved ruinous to those engaged in them."

QUEST ABOUT SQUASH VINES. Why is it that squash vines, and sometimes pumpkin vines, put out so many false blossoms before one containing any fruit, shows itself? There is probably a difference in them in this respect. On one side of a cornfield we have planted the narrow squashes among the corn. On the opposite side we have planted with the corn some of the long pumpkin. Many of the pumpkin vines have put out fruit after the vine has run only about two feet. On the other hand the squashes have run nearer six feet before they have shown any fruit, while, in the meantime, they have put out a great number of false blossoms. Would saving for seed those that grow nearest the root have a tendency to check this running habit of the vine, and cause them to put out more to the hill? There appears no use to have so much straw vine if it can be helped, especially if they bear but little.

A HINT. Systematic labor compared with that without plan or order, accomplishes far more, and does its work with much greater ease to both mental and physical powers. Nor, as many suppose, is monotony and monotony necessarily connected therewith.

## HABITATIONS AND CHARACTERS NOT ALWAYS ALIKE.

Those who live in handsome places or habitations, should have handsome characters. This, we regret to say, is not always the case, for while neatness and taste of a place may exemplify the character of the occupant in these particulars, in other particulars the proprietor may be a very disagreeable person to say the least of him.

St. Pierre found this out, and hence he says "I take care in my solitary rambles, not to ask information respecting the character and quality of the person who owns the seat which I perceive at a distance. The history of the master frequently disfigures the beauty of the landscape."

Wilson Flagg in his remarks pertaining to this subject, in the last number of Hovey's Magazine, says, by way of antithesis we suppose, that "the style of the landscape may also disfigure the reputation of the master. So pleased are we with the evidence of certain virtues, that we are delighted to see them emblemized in the work of nature and art, and if this evidence be wanting in the artificial objects of a landscape, we feel no desire to become acquainted with the people associated with them."

Pierre and Flagg should have lived in the same age, and walked together. One would have enquired concerning the character of one class of proprietors, and the other a different class, and thus the characters of all be scanned thoroughly, and perhaps some system of reading the character invented, by which a traveler could ascertain and delineate the character of a people by the exhibition of their habitations.

## WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.

A PROLIFIC COW. Mr. Benj. S. Ellis, of Monmouth, writes us that he has a cow, seven years old, that has had four calves in less than seven months. On the 14th of February, 1857, she had twin calves, bulls, and on the 4th of July, 1858, she had another pair of twins, both bulls. This is a rather singular case.

A SHANTY OLD MAN. On the 17th day of last June, Mr. Caleb House, of North Turner, who is between 88 and 89 years of age, cut, split, and piled one cord of hard wood, felling his own trees and finishing his job up in good season. The day on which this feat was performed, it will be remembered, was very nearly as hot as any of the present season, and considering the advanced age of Mr. H., and the extreme heat of the day, we think this case has seldom been equalled.

LARGE CALVES. Mr. Going Hathorn, of East Pittsford, having his attention drawn to an account of a calf which weighed 415 lbs., when twenty weeks old, was led to weigh a fine Durham bull calf of his own, nineteen weeks old, and found that he weighed 466 lbs., thus being considerably in advance of "The Biggest Calf Yet."

Mr. John R. Puleifer, of East Poland, has a Devon calf, that weighed, the day it was three months old, 291 lbs.

Mr. Sam'l Davis, of Sidney, has a calf that weighed, when 10 months old, 117 lbs.

Mr. A. H. Wyman, of Jefferson, has a Durham heifer 14 mos. old, that had, on the 8th of July, a heifer calf weighing 80 lbs. It was in thin flesh, or it would have been much heavier. The heifer weighs 5 ft. 2 in., 4 ft. 6 in., and 6 ft. 6 in. in length.

GRAPE LEAF. Mr. Stephen Branch, of this city, brought in a leaf from a native grape vine, in his garden, measuring 16 1/2 by 15 inches. It is a monster for a grape leaf.

THE DIFFERENCE IN COWS. It is not the cow that gives the most milk that will yield the most butter, nor is it the cow that gives the least milk that will yield the best cheese.

During a discussion upon the breeds of cattle in Scotland, as reported in the (London) Farmer's Magazine, Mr. Kay of Hillhead, in a humorous speech advocated the utility of the Ayrshire breed, but said that a great deal depended upon the kind and soil.

In regard to crossing, he said he had tried it, and found his best plan was to come back to the pure breed again. He said there was no accounting for the difference between the richness of cow's milk. He, himself, had an Ayrshire cow that gave 18 (Scotch) pints of milk per day (36 quarts Imperial), and only three pounds of butter in the week, while he had a little cow whose milk produced a pound of butter daily.

## STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Mr. Editor.—In your generous notice of the berries raised in my garden, you intimated that you might let your readers into the secret of raising them. I will say that I have gained most of my information from the Farmer, having been a constant reader of it since its commencement; but I have also learned something by experience, which I am glad to give to your readers, although the most of people are like the boy, who wanted to learn by experience, too.

My land is situated differently from most gardens, having all the wet, springy land on the highest parts; and formerly, it troubled me to make anything but wild grass, dock, and brakes, grow, while the clay below was suffering with drought. To remedy this, I dug deep trenches from the wet to the dry land, and filled them with brush. The rich mud thus dug up I spread over the ground, which is all the dressing I have put on.

I think strawberries need transplanting every two or three years. From the last of July to the last of August is the time to do it, and they will bear the next year. They should be set far enough apart to allow of hoeing them, and the runners should be cut off. Leaves, straw, weeds, or anything to keep the ground loose should be dug in.

I need more brush than I can conveniently get, and therefore, I would invite all who have a surplus at any time, to deposit it, together with any other refuse, such as coal or other ashes, bones, chip dirt, old boots and shoes, the cleanings of collars, or anything that accumulates about the house, in my gully, at any time between September and May.

Any person wishing to see how an "old gully" can be made to produce a crop, is invited to call and look at it. F. ABBOTT, August, Aug. 3, 1858.

## CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY WINE.

Mr. Editor.—I observed an article in your paper of the 29th ult., on current wine, in which was the following:—"It is said that white currants make a much nicer wine than the red currants. Will some producer try the white currant, and report progress?" I have made wine from white currants for the past two years, and think, as do my neighbors, that it is better than the red. I take pleasure in sending you a bottle of the white wine, made a year ago, that you may test it, and report your opinion. I also send you a bottle of wine made from the English gooseberry, which you will please test and report on. Both of these wines were made according to directions in your paper for making red currant wine. CYRUS GOSS, Bangor, Aug. 3, 1858.

NOTE. The wines referred to were pronounced by those who have tasted them, to be very superior articles of their kind. The white wine is as clear and colorless as water, and is, we think, much nicer than the red. But, of the two, we rather prefer the gooseberry wine. It has, to us, a more pleasing flavor, and is rather more sprightly.

As the currant yields a very large proportion of juice, and the principal cost of manufacturing the wine is the sugar which must be added, any one who has a row of currant bushes can, at a small expense, provide wine sufficient for his own use, and which may be of great service in cases of sickness. He would likewise find it very profitable, at the present prices of the article, to manufacture it for the market. Currant wine, in bottles, sells here for about 75 cts. a quart, which must afford a handsome profit on the cost. ED.

## ANOTHER GOOD COW.

I noticed some time since, in a Boston paper, some account of a remarkable cow in Massachusetts, eminent for the amount of milk yielded by her per day, during the season just past, and I thought it might not be amiss, to inform the sons of the elder sister, that there now grows a hill-top in Maine a cow of the full blooded short horn breed, which, for four days, gave by weight, each day, respectively, the following amount of milk, viz: one day, 53 lbs.; one day, 55 lbs.; one day, 57 lbs.; one day, 58 lbs. This last named weight is one-half pound more than the highest amount given by the Massachusetts cow. We gave her two quarts of meal a day, at the time, but her pasture was quite short. She was milked three times a day, and I think, with higher feeding, she would have exceeded sixty pounds of milk a day. The time of weighing the milk was in the 6th month, (June) 1858, the month in which the cow was ten years old.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, North Belgrade, 8th mo., 7th, 1856.

## HOOPS OF YOUNG HORSES.

We saw recently an instance of the ill effects resulting from the neglect to shorten the excessively long hoofs of young horses. A colt, with unusually long hoofs, had in his play stepped upon some hard substance, and broken off the front part of the hoof of one foot to the quick. The accident was attended with some bleeding, and excessive lameness, the poor fellow being unwilling to put his foot to the ground. Ten minutes' work would have saved the animal much pain, and the owner might have had the profit of three months' grazing, instead of having it arrested for that period.

But the occasional breaking off a part of the hoof is but a trifle when compared with other mischiefs resulting from the same cause. When the toe is too long the strain on the fetlock-joint is greatly increased, and permanent injury to the suspensory ligament of the foot often follows. Young horses frequently have wind-galls, and other evidences of sprains, before they are put to work, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these are where shortening of the toe has been neglected. On some gravely and stony land and hard roads the hoofs will wear fast enough, as Nature evidently intended they should, but if horses are kept on smooth turf their feet must be kept short by artificial means. [Ohio Farmer.]

How to KEEP ROOMS COOL IN SUMMER. Lord Rosse has denied the absurd prediction that the approaching summer will be an extraordinarily hot one. Still it may be well that medical men should be forewarned with the means of cooling their own and their patients' rooms. A flat vessel filled with water, on which are floated branches of trees covered with green leaves, is a very pleasant and efficacious means, and is much employed in Germany. The suspension of Indian matting, previously damped, at the open window, tends much to diminish the heat. This matting may be imitated by any kind of plaited grass. [Lancet.]

METHOD OF DETECTING DECAY IN TIMBER. We learn from the Cosmos that a simple method has been adopted in the shipyards of Venice, from time immemorial, for testing the soundness of the timber. A person applies his ear to the middle of one of the ends of the timber, while another strikes upon the opposite end. If the wood is sound and of good quality, the blow is very distinctly heard, however long the beam may be. If the wood was disintegrated by decay or otherwise, the sound would be for the most part destroyed.

THE BEST FARMS.—A STEAM PLOW. No less than eleven farms have been entered for competition for the premiums offered this year by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society—seven of them dairy farms, in Lewis county. Such a waking up among agriculturists is more unusual than it should be. An application has also been made for the \$250 premium offered for a machine that will plow satisfactorily by steam power. [Country Gentleman.]

SALT AS A MANURE. Mr. Christy, an eminent and successful farmer of Carrigroh, Ireland, uses salt as a top-dressing for grain crops, at the rate of about four cwt. per Irish acre, which tends to stiffen the straw and prevent lodging. It is generally applied at two different times, which is far the best plan when used as a top-dressing.

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## TIM. BUNKER ON CURING A HORSE.

Mr. Editor.—Your readers have already heard something about Jake Frink, and how he took the premium on carrots over me at the Hooktown Fair. Perhaps they would like to hear something about a horse-pond that Jake used to own, about half-way between my house and his. It was full a quarter of a mile from his house, but as it was the nearest water that Nature had provided, it had always been used to water Jake's horses and cattle, when they were not in the pasture. It lay by the roadside at the foot of a gentle hill, and the water for all the wet part of the year flowed off over the adjoining lot, making it a sort of quagmire, except in times of drouth. An animal would mire in any part of the lot up to its knees. It never occurred to him, that he could bring water into his yard at a little expense and save this daily journey of his cattle to the pond. He never thought how much manure was wasted along the road, and what a nuisance his cattle became to his neighbors, as they were often turned into the road, to get water, and to take care of themselves. He never thought that the horse-pond spoiled two acres of the best land on his farm, and that it cost him at least twenty dollars a year to keep up this watering place. The quagmire did not pay him the interest on twenty dollars a year. It ought to have paid him ten per cent. on two hundred.

The horse-pond I did not care anything about, but Jake's cattle, geese and pigs, always drawn up my way by this water, were a perpetual torment to me and my neighbors. I thought I had a right to abate the nuisance. So I hallooed neighbor Frink one day, last Fall, about selling the two-acre lot near the horse-pond. It was before the Fair, for since my remarks about stimulating the carrot crop with horse manure he has been rather offish. Ever since I put down the tile drain in my garden I have found a great idea of curing wet pasture, and I thought this piece of sour, unprofitable pasture might easily be turned into a productive meadow.

Says I, "Mr. Frink, what will you take for that bit of swamp land at the foot of the hill?" "It is worth about twenty dollars an acre, I suppose. You hold a note against me for about what the land would come to. Give me the note, and I will give you a deed."

"That is rather a hard bargain, neighbor, the land does not pay you the interest on half that sum. But as I want the land, I will take it." The deed was given, and I took possession last November. We had a wonderful mild Fall and Winter, and I went right to work upon the land. The old broken down wall by the roadside that had always been an eyesore to me, I immediately dropped into a four feet ditch, making a covered culvert of the stone. There was fall enough to take all the water clean from the bottom of the ditch, and carry it off at the lower side of the adjoining lot. I cut four ditches at right angles to the ditch by the roadside, and put in tiles at the bottom. The depth to which they were laid varied from three to four feet, as the surface was not exactly even. I had no sooner cut the main drain than the horse-pond all ran away, leaving the bottom at least two feet above the water line in the adjoining drain.

The change in the looks of the land this Spring is astonishing even to myself. Here, where cattle have always mired as they went out to crop the first grass of May, there is now a firm foothold. I have already plowed the most of it and have put in a crop of early potatoes. The drains are just thirty feet apart, and the tiles at the lower end constantly discharge water, and will probably continue to do so, until midsummer.

But my astonishment was nothing compared to Jake Frink's, when he came along and saw his horse-pond entirely evaporated.

"My goodness, Squire Bunker, what does this mean? What am I going to do for a place to water my cattle in?"

"Hold, neighbor Frink. Did you sell me that piece of land?"

"Did I promise you that I would not improve it?"

"No you did not, but who'd have thought that you were going to knock a hole in the bottom of my horse-pond, in this style?"

"Water will run down hill, neighbor Frink, and I can't help it. The same law that enables me to drain this swamp, will bring water from the hillside right into your yard and house. You then can save all your manure just as I do, and your cattle will not have the trouble of going after water in the cold of Winter, and you will not have the trouble of scouring all Hooktown, to look them up. Your cattle will no longer be a nuisance, and you will save yourself a world of fretting and scolding. I have really done you a kindness in drying up this pond hole. But as you may not look upon it in that light, I will give the muck that lies in the bottom, at least a hundred cords of the wash of roads, and the droppings of your cattle for the last twenty years. It is better manure, to-day, than a great deal that you cart out of your yard."

Mr. Frink took my remarks in judgment at the time, and hardly spoke to me for a month. But this Spring the lead pipe was laid, and he has now as good a watering trough, fed with living water, as any of his neighbors. The muck, too, is not despised, for as I write, I see Jake's cart, well loaded, going up to the yard where muck has hitherto been a great stranger. In short, I have strong hopes of making something out of Jake, yet, though he cheated me out of the premium, But whatever may be true of his reform, the horse-pond is thoroughly cured, and if you will come up here on the glorious Fourth, to help us celebrate, I will show you as handsome a piece of potatoes as ever grew out of doors.

TIMOTHY BUNKER, Esq., Hooktown, May 15, 1858. [American Agriculturist.]

A NEW WHEELBARROW. Mr. Ferasier has invented a wheelbarrow with two wheels, which he particularly recommends for garden use, upon which the load is so placed upon the front as to become the means of propulsion, upon the driver leaning his weight upon the shafts. It has also the advantage of carrying a much heavier weight with a very little fatigue to the propeller. [Journal of Science.]

## SUMMER WIND.

The low wind through my casement strays, Between the jasmine's parted leaves, Soft whispering through the morning rays; And rippling o'er the golden sheaves I hear its low voice far away, Where silver willows fringe the pool; And from the forest still and gray, Its murmur rises fresh and cool.

Leaving the sunny world below, The jasmine's starry buds to seek, I feel it gently clasp my brow, And lightly play upon my cheek.

That lingering hand sweeps round the room, Our dark recess and quiet nook, Through loose leaves rustling in the gloom, And wandering down my open book.

Nor violent does it from me sweep To seek the bright free world again; And in my bosom thrilling deep, An echo answers to its strain, That mocks the lonely toll of books, And whispers me away—away! Where warbling leaves and rustling brooks Are glancing in the long bright day.

Away above the green earth's breast, Away above the blue deep wars, Whose billows, in their hoarse unrest, Chant o'er the sailor's throbbing grave; Where silver sails gleam far and white, And beckon in the moon's cold ray— Still will wind follow on their flight, Still whispers me away—away!

## PREMIUM CHEESE-MAKING.

At the last Ohio State Fair, the premiums on cheese were taken by H. F. GIDDINGS and B. ANDREWS, of Ashtabula county. The following statements are from the forthcoming Agricultural Report:

B. ANDREWS'S STATEMENT. My dairy consists of forty cows. My cheese is made from two milkings—morning and evening milk put together. No addition of cream was made.

Preserving and Preparing Rennet. I kill my calves at five or six days old, on a full stomach, and as soon after sucking as a perfect coagulation has taken place, and before perceptible digestion has commenced, which will be in from 1 1/2 to 2 hours. I take the clean contents of the stomach (curd and whey) and salt it by itself.

The stomach I salt well and stretch on a hoop to dry. To prepare it for use, I take six well cured rennets, and a portion of the curd and whey above mentioned, and put the whole into a stone jar, adding about one quart of water to each rennet, and more salt than will dissolve. After standing two days it is fit for use. Stir every day, and use just enough to coagulate the milk in proper time, and no more.

I press firmly two days, turning once each day. After pressing, the cheese goes to the dressing-table, where it is handaged and stained on each face. The next day it goes to the curing room, where it is thoroughly rubbed with warm whey, turned and rubbed once a day, while new; after partially cured, turn once in two days, keeping the room well aired and dry.

I ask the members of this committee to make a careful examination of my cheese. I have presented a large number of cheese made upon succeeding days, which is the best criterion from which to judge of the quality and flavor of the cheese. Accident may produce, now and then, a good cheese, but can never produce uniform and reliable results.

## H. F. GIDDINGS'S STATEMENT.

The two old cheeses here exhibited by me were made in the month of August, 1856, from the milk of 30 cows; and the cheese under one year old, in June and July last, from the milk of 34 cows.

Each cheese was made from two milkings—night and morning—with no addition of cream. The rennet is prepared for use by soaking half a dozen rennets 24 hours in about a gallon of soft water with as much salt added as will dissolve; the rennets are then taken out and dried and afterward soaked again. Enough of this liquor is added to coagulate the milk in about 45 minutes.

The cheese is pressed 48 hours, in a self-acting press, during which it is turned twice—once after pressing an hour or two, and again after 24 hours pressing.

After it is taken from the press, a rim of thin sucking is put around the edge, and the upper and under sides slightly stained with a preparation of annatto. The rim and sides are afterwards dressed with whey oil, and turned as often as necessary.

WISCONSIN PREMIUM CHEESE. Mrs. TROWBRIDGE, of Burlington, Wisconsin, to whom was awarded the premium in 1857, makes the following statement:

The cheese we present for exhibition at the State Fair, was made in the town of Burlington, one mile west of the village, on the farm known as the Perkins Dairy Farm. The cheese was made in the month of July, from the milk of thirty-four cows, at two milkings. The evening milk was strained into a large zinc vat, placed inside of a wooden one; the space between the two, capable of holding from fifteen to twenty pails of water, which can be drawn off and filled, to cool the milk as occasion may require. In the morning, the cream was taken from the vat (to make butter for family use), and the new milk added, (no warming in hot weather); it is now ready for the rennet. There are various modes of preserving the rennet; the usual one is to fill with salt and dry; soak in water till the strength is partially obtained, then add as much salt as will dissolve, to keep it sweet. The quantity to be used, is the smallest that will properly fetch the cheese, in from forty minutes to an hour. When the milk has become well coagulated, we cut with a wooden knife, each way, in small squares; let stand from ten to fifteen minutes; then with the skimmer cut it fine, very carefully (to prevent washing, as that extracts the best of the cheese, causing the whey to look milky); let stand a few minutes to settle, then dip off the whey; place it over a slow fire, to warm gently; break again with the skimmer; add the warm whey; repeating the same process till we can squeeze with the hands without mashing; then separate the curd from the whey, and salt with common good barrel salt.

We use about half an ounce of salt to a pound of dry cheese, and much care in rubbing it in, to get it through the whole and not mash the curd.

We use the screw press, letting the cheese stand about thirty minutes; then turn into a fine linen cloth, where it remains twenty-four hours; take it out, oil with oil made from skimming the whey; handage with thin cotton cloth, dipped in oil. Turn over every day and oil them well. We use as little heat about making cheese as will possibly harden the curd, never putting in the whey warmer than we can bear the hand in, and never allow the curd to become warmer than new milk.

## CRITICAL SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Drs. H. G. Leigh and James Dunn, of Petersburg, Virginia, have recently performed two of the most interesting surgical operations ever attempted in the U. States. The first was upon a nevus or an enlargement of the blood vessels, upon an infant nine months of age. The affection appeared on the infant's left cheek, and being congenital, the spot had increased from the size of a dime to that of the egg of a goose, forming an unsightly protuberance, and was rapidly extending over the cheek, foreshadowing indubitably early death, if not removed. It was removed as follows.—The nevus was first pierced transversely with five large needles, which were suffered to remain thus forty-eight hours. A ligature attached to each needle was then drawn through and made to take the place occupied by them, remaining for eight days, at the expiration of which they were drawn partially out, a particle of vaccine virus placed upon each, and drawn carefully into the centre of the nevus. In the course of a few days the effects of the vaccine matter became apparent, the protrusion rapidly changed its appearance, became at length a mere sore, and is now in a healing condition.

The other was that of a little girl, ten years of age, daughter of Mrs. Hafon, also of Petersburg. While an infant she accidentally burned her left arm, from the wrist to the elbow, and owing to improper treatment, when the wound healed, her hands were drawn backwards by the scar so as to lie upon the wrist. In the course of time the little finger attached itself to the flesh of the arm above the wrist upon which it rested and evidently became entirely embedded beneath the skin, leaving only a trace of its situation. These have been perfectly freed and restored by the operation. [Exchange.]

THE CURCULIO. Mr. Elijah Low, so far as he has had an opportunity to verify the process by observation and experience, has discovered a remedy for the curculio—the terrible enemy of plums—which is worthy of being generally known. Mr. Low finds by observation that the curculio attacks the plum and bore into the stone, and that the plum withers and falls to the ground, into which the insect burrows, depositing eggs from which a numerous progeny comes forth the following spring to wage war upon the plum crop. Mr. Low picks up the victimized plums and consigns them to the flames. This he has done for a year or two, and the loaded state of his plum trees, compared with their former deplorable condition before this process was resorted to, and of other trees in the neighborhood, convinces him that his method is effectual. [Bangor Times.]

PLUMBAGO IN MAINE. We learn that a large and valuable deposit of Plumbago or Black Lead, has been discovered in Barren Mountain, in the town of Newry, Oxford Co. Several tons have already been mined and found to be of an excellent quality. Men are now engaged in taking out the mineral ore for market. This article is at present used in large quantities for pencils, for burnishing cast iron, and for diminishing friction in the machinery of railroads, steamboats, &c. The prospect is that this deposit of the mineral will prove an important one, and, of course, very beneficial to the district in which it is located. We hope this prospect may be realized, and that Old Barren Mountain may turn out to be as valuable as it has heretofore been supposed to be worthless. Mr. H. Clay Smith is the proprietor of the mine, and the operations in it are carried on under his personal supervision.

TO CURE THE APPETITE FOR TOBACCO. A clergyman who for so many years was addicted to the chewing and smoking of tobacco, but who has entirely abstained from the weed for over thirty years, communicates to the Independent the method of cure which he adopted. We copy it, hoping it will prove effectual in many cases:—"I had a deep well of very cool water, and whenever the appetite craved indulgence, I resorted immediately to fresh drawn water. Of this I drank what I desired, and then continued to hold water in my mouth, throwing out and taking in successive mouthfuls, until the craving ceased. By a faithful adherence to this practice for about a month I was cured; and from that time to this have been as free from any appetite for tobacco as a nursing infant. I loathe the use of the weed in every form far more than I did before I contracted habits of indulgence."

PINE APPLES IN CONNECTICUT. James Stebbins, gardener to Col. Colt, exhibited at the last meeting of the horticultural society in Hartford, four pine apple plants, one of which was in blossom, another with green fruit, while the others had each a fully ripened apple. The plants are worthless after bearing once, but are propagated by transplanting the suckers which grow from them. From the sucker to the blossom about eighteen months is required, and from three to four months from the blossom to the ripened fruit. This is the first time the pine apple has been exhibited upon the bush as a product of Connecticut soil. [Providence Post.]

REMEDY FOR BITES AND STINGS. As many of our readers are preparing to travel or to go to the country for the summer, it may be useful to remind them that an ounce vial of spirits of hartshorn should be considered one of the indispensable, as in case of being bitten or stung by any poisonous animal or insect, the immediate and free application of this alkali as a wash to the part bitten, gives instant, perfect and permanent relief, the bite of a mad dog (we believe) not excepted; so will strong ashes-water. [Hall's Journal of Health.]

## DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

CURRENT JELLY. Put your currants in a deep pan, mash them thoroughly, and strain the juice through a fine sieve. To every pint of juice, allow one pound of the best loaf sugar. Put the juice and sugar in a preserving kettle. Have some isinglass dissolved in warm water; add to the sugar and juice, while cold. Place it over the fire, and let it boil until it jellies. Skim it while it is boiling, and put it in glasses while warm. When cold, cover with brandy paper.

BLACKBERRY WINE. Press out the juice through a thick cloth so as not to allow the pulp to mingle with it. To one quart of the juice add two quarts of water (cold) and three pounds of clean brown sugar. Put it into a vessel, allowing it to be full. Tie a thin muslin cloth over the mouth, and let it stand until fermentation entirely ceases, which is sometimes in two months. Then carefully strain and put in bottles. Put a piece of sugar, the size of a hickory nut in each bottle.

RASPBERRY "SURE." Jeanne, Lancaster, Erie Co., N. Y., sends us the following directions: Fill a jar two thirds full of raspberries, and cover them with pure cider vinegar, and set in a cool place 24 hours. The second, and again the third day, put in fresh berries, covered to have them just covered with the accumulated syrup, keeping all the while in a cool place. The fourth day bring the whole to a scalding heat in a tin or porcelain vessel; then strain through a flannel bag, and add 1 lb. of loaf sugar to each 14 pints of strained syrup; boil 10 or 15 minutes; skim, and when partly cooled put into bottles. Let the corks be loosely put in for the first day or two. To use it, put an inch or so in depth in a tumbler, add sugar, and when dissolved fill up with water. It makes a delicious beverage, far superior to champagne. We have it on hand 2 years old, and it is better, if possible, than when first made. [American Agriculturist.]

HOW TO MAKE TOMATO FIGS. Pour boiling water over the tomatoes in order to remove the skins; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the sirup, and boil and skim it till no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days, as before, then boil and skim again. After the third time, they are fit to dry, if the weather is good; if not let them stand in the sirup until drying weather. Then place on earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer.

TOMATO PRESERVES. Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe







LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.**  
The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last week. Her dates are to the 31st ult. The following comprises everything of interest:—

**GRAND BRITAIN.** On the 25th the House of Lords received from some of their members a petition to the India bill, and appointed a Conference Committee on others.

In the Commons the Lords' amendment to the Atlantic Telegraph Company's bill was passed. On the 30th, in the Commons, sundry questions were propounded in regard to Indian affairs. Lord Stanley, in reply, said it was impossible for the whole of the present strength of the British force in India, or on their way out, was 78,416, but 74,500 were reported sick, and 11,059 were reported on their way out. At the latest returns there were 60,000 Europeans and 11,000 drafts. As to the East India Company's forces, there were 18,855 Europeans on the 1st of July. After a deduction for casualties, there was then a total of between 80,000 and 87,000 European troops in India. With regard to the Indian Loan £4,421,000 had been borrowed, leaving £3,500,000 still to be borrowed. There would be ample means from this source to defray expenses for the whole of the current year, and that rate can be obtained by but one step. With the rate the rate is from two and a half to three words per minute.

Should it turn out that from the immense pressure on the cable or from the use of inefficient instruments, but one word per minute can be transmitted over the Atlantic Telegraph, the company might see itself compelled to fix the rate at one word per minute. The rate is from two and a half to three words per minute. The rate is from two and a half to three words per minute.

**THE TELEGRAPH TERMINAL.** Ball's Bay, or Ball's Bay, is a bay on the east side of Newfoundland, in lat. 47° 25' N., lon. 52° 20' W. Valentia, or Kinnor, a picturesque island off the west coast of Ireland, some miles long and two broad, is separated from the mainland by a strait a mile and a half in breadth, and contains the most westerly harbor in the British Isles; lat. 51° 55' N., lon. 10° 19' W. The harbor is deep, and the anchorage is good. It has lately attracted considerable attention as the proposed western terminus of railway communication and principal station for Atlantic telegrams.

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**FRANCE.** There were rumors of conspiracy against the Emperor discovered at St. Etienne, but they were unfounded. The Emperor of the French, and the Sub-Perfect of Cherbourg had been called to Paris to confer with the authorities measures of police for the safety of the Emperor.

The London Globe says only two ships of war, the Royal and Admiral, will be sent to America to visit the Emperor.

Letters from Paris assert that there is some expectation of the Cable Mobilier winding up, or that a fusion will be effected with the Bank of the Atlantic.

In the Paris Conference the draft of the convention and project was expected to be definitively settled on the 12th of August.

Prince Napoleon is said to be devising measures to direct the stream of emigration which flows from France and Germany to America, towards Algeria. Extraordinary advantages are said to be offered to Algerian emigrants.

**RELIGION.** The discussion upon the proposed addition to the fortifications of Antwerp was progressing in the Chamber of Representatives. The projected Belgian loan bill, it is said, will require a vote.

**SPAIN.** The Queen and King were meeting with most enthusiastic receptions in their journey to the Asturias.

**AUSTRIA.** An autograph letter from the Emperor is published, announcing reforms in the Lombardo-Venetian Province.

**TURKEY.** Fresh dispatches modify very much the grave character of those which announced the attack on the Montenegrins by the Turks. The affair was only one of outposts, and the Turkish army was not engaged in a serious battle.

Two hundred people, implicated in the Fakhad massacre, have been arrested. The Porte had addressed a remonstrance to Sir H. Bulwer, respecting the continued re-occupation of Perin.

A letter from Belgrade says a Turkish soldier having given a mortal wound to a Russian, the Consul immediately demanded satisfaction.

**RUSSIA.** The return of the Emperor of Russia to his capital, after his visit to Archangel, has been accompanied by the publication of a ukase restoring to the military and naval authorities, formerly possessed, but of which they were deprived by the late Emperor Nicholas; and in testimony of the present Emperor's good will and of his desire to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, there has been a large amount of subscription of 25,000 rubles in aid of their funds, which, independent of the advantages to be acquired by the grant of money, will be most useful in the encouragement which it offers to others to do likewise.

**INDIA.** The Bombay mail of July 3 has reached Suva. The reappearance of Gwalior is confirmed. The rebels took seven guns, besides elephants and treasure, and were seen to be on all sides by British troops.

On the 13th, Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nana, defeating the rebels, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Gagra.

On the 9th, the celebrated Moulvie, for whom £5000 had been offered, was killed. He was a Hindu, and was killed by a British soldier.

The Governor General, on receiving Lord Ellenborough's dispatch, issued a proclamation giving an amnesty to all but murderers. The result is not yet known.

Details of Sir Hope Grant's victory near Lucknow, state that the rebels were nearly 20,000 strong, and their loss was 5000 men and six guns. The British had six killed and thirty wounded.

The light lasted three hours, and the rebels were utterly routed. A good effect was anticipated. The Aizghur and Ghospor districts were much disturbed by rebels, who plundered towns and burned houses.

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In the Agri division Sir H. R. S. activity had been restored confidence and tranquillity.

The London Times says the above news had a greater effect in restoring confidence on "Change" than on any previous occasion.

The Times, in an editorial characterizes Sir John Lawrence, the ruler of the Punjab, as the foremost man in India, and calls on the government to confer the Poona on him.

**ROBERT AND ARREST.** On the 19th of July the son of John H. Buck, of Portland, Me., was robbed of \$250 in bills besides notes and other property. Officer Walker of Bangor succeeded in arresting a young man, supposed to have committed the robbery, and he is in safe keeping.

The Times says he is a son of a clergyman in Hancock County, who goes about on a book agency, and obtains false keys to the houses he travels which he forwards to a suspected confederate in Waldo county, writing letters in the Greek character, accompanied by plans of keys.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A BROTHER.** Isaac Cunningham, who was the incendiary at Frankfort, and who stole a horse and chaise in that city last summer, and was sent to the State Prison and pardoned on, on Sunday last, in Bradford, struck his brother with an axe, cutting away his whole neck bone. He was arrested by officer H. S. Wilson of Bradford, and committed to jail in this city this forenoon. (Times.)

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We have collected the following items of interest, concerning this great enterprise:—  
The Electric Current in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. While the cable that was discharged from the Niagara and Agamemnon after the first attempt at laying it at Keyham, an expensive series of experiments was tried to ascertain the velocity with which words could be transmitted by it. These experiments were conducted by Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician of the company, at an expense, we believe, of some \$100,000. The result was not very encouraging to the prospects of the company.

It appeared that but seventeen words in eight minutes—or, say a word a minute—could be effectively transmitted. By the application, however, of Hughes' instrument, that rate of transmission was quadrupled. Subsequently, after the cable had been laid to the bottom of the Atlantic, Mr. Whitehouse succeeded in sending five words per minute through 2200 miles of cable, and expected that eight words could be transmitted with ease and certainty. Whether the result so stated to have been attained, was or will be realized, is somewhat doubtful. We incline to the belief that there has been considerable exaggeration indulged in somewhere in regard to these experiments. We do not think that Mr. Whitehouse ever succeeded in sending five words per minute through the cable at Keyham; and it is a question whether the submergence of the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean will expedite or retard the passage of the electric current.

The maximum rate of transmission over the submarine line between Europe and Africa is only four words per minute; and that rate can be obtained by but one step. With the rate the rate is from two and a half to three words per minute. The rate is from two and a half to three words per minute.

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LATER FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, Aug. 9. Leavenworth advises of the 5th, per United States express to Booneville, the Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived there on that day and proceeded to the East immediately. Mr. Bridger, the original settler of Fort Bridger, accompanies the Commissioners. Over 2000 of Russell, Majors & Waddell's wagons were met on the Plains. Several Mormon families passed down the river that evening. Gov. Powell and Major McCulloch, the Utah Peace Commissioners, arrived in Salt Lake City, and proceeded east in the early train this morning.

Mr. Cronin, who arrived here last night from Albuquerque in twenty-eight days passage, reports that Gen. Wm. Walker, with a large body of filibusters, had a short time previously passed El Paso en route to Sonora. His force amounted to 800 men, all mounted, armed with Minnie rifles and Colt's revolvers. They also had eighteen Col. rifles. Col. Walker, joined Walker at El Paso. Mr. Cronin met another body of filibusters on the way to John Walker, numbering nearly 400 men, all mounted, and thoroughly armed. He also met the Pawnee fort from ten to twenty thousand Indians who were receiving their annuities from Col. Burt. (The report concerning Walker proves to be untrue.)

St. Louis, Aug. 10. A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated 7th inst., by express to Booneville, says the Salt Lake mail has arrived. Brigham Young, Orson Hyde and Keble Kimball had returned to the city. Captain Dickinson, Quartermaster of the Army, had issued orders for timber and materials for building a fort in Cedar Valley which, when completed, will be occupied by Gen. Johnson, in command of the Tenth Infantry, Philip's battery, and the 1st Dragoons, as the headquarters of the Utah forces. The Sixth Infantry had been ordered to Oregon to reinforce Col. Steptoe. The Volunteer Battalion, under command of Col. Bee left on the 19th ult. The Utah forces were to be mustered out of the service.

**BREKIDAY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN ALTON.** While Mr. Daniel McCollister was at work in his field on Thursday forenoon, in the town of Alton, a man by the name of Stevens effected an entrance into his house, and attempted to rob him of a sum of money which he was known to have. Mr. McCollister saw some one at his house and immediately started towards him, but before he arrived Stevens came out with a double barreled gun, and fired upon him, the ball passing so near as to graze Mr. McCollister's head. Finding he could not kill Mr. McCollister, Stevens fired the other barrel of his gun, which was loaded with a ball, the ball passing so near as to graze Mr. McCollister's head. Stevens then fled, but officer Spratt was soon on his track, and he was arrested in La Grange in the afternoon of the same day.

McCollister is a man without a family, living on a lot of a hermit's life on his farm, in the northern part of the town. It is said he had in his house some five or six hundred dollars, which was known to Stevens. The latter had been about Alton for some years, but was formerly from Hartland. [Bangor Whig.]

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.** On Saturday last, Messrs. Samuel Gilchrist, Augustus Gilchrist, Allen McKellicie and Miss Mary Finton, of Thomaston, were on a boat, at the mouth of the Georges river, the boat was capsized by a squall and all of them drowned. Great efforts were made to rescue their bodies, but up to Monday night no trace of them had been found. Their funeral took place at Thomaston last Monday. The whole town seemed clad in mourning at the heart-rending casualty.

The accident of this kind has been painful to Mr. Augustus Gilchrist and Miss McKellicie, who were married on the day following the accident. The parties were highly esteemed, and their premature fate has spread a gloom throughout the whole country. The whole party was the most singular as all the gentlemen were the most expert swimmers.

**NARROW ESCAPE.** Mr. Ross, of Kennebec, Me., a boy belonging to ship Cultivator, for Liverpool, fell from the main cabin on Tuesday, and that a tugboat would be sent to the cable, the office in New York. The first message was one of fifty-seven words, and was handed in by Edward Jaffray, of the firm of Jaffray & Sons.

When the Niagara frigate comes in, the North Carolina will salute her with one gun for each word of the message. The latter being the first on the file will be the first business message sent through the cable. It was received at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was also by Mr. Morphy.

**RECEPTION OF THE NIAGARA AT NEW YORK.** Capt. C. A. Smith, commanding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has issued the following order:—  
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**STORIES OF CABLE.** St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 11. There is now over eighty miles of the Ocean Cable left on board the Niagara, after that reshipped to England from New York, after that reshipped to England from New York, after that reshipped to England from New York.

**THE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS.** St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 11. Before I left London the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the Queen's and President's messages transmitted, the line should be kept free several weeks for the transmission of the preliminary messages. It was expected that the line should be kept free several weeks for the transmission of the preliminary messages.

**CABLE CELEBRATIONS.** New York, Aug. 12. The joint telegraph committee of the Common Council have voted to have two celebrations of the cable achievement, one as soon as the first message is received, to consist of a salvo of one hundred guns from the Park, and national salutes at other points, the ringing of bells, and illuminations and display of fireworks in the evening.

The other is to be a more grand affair, and will take place after the arrival here of the Niagara, with cannon and fireworks, and the ringing of bells, and illuminations and display of fireworks in the evening.

**THE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS.** Trinity Bay, N. F., Aug. 13. All the arrangements for working the Cable are confined exclusively to the assistance of Prof. Whitehouse, the electrician-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and as all telegraphic apparatus is privately and exclusively in his hands, he has declined to give any information beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing through the Cable from the telegraph office at New York to the telegraph office at Valentia, Ireland.

All rumors representing a different state of things are unfounded, although it is not known, except to the electricians immediately connected with the cable, what progress is being made in working Prof. Whitehouse's instruments.

We hazard little in saying that it has been found as yet impossible to work them successfully. No doubt, however, is entertained that the Hughes instrument, when ready, will overcome all difficulties.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.** On Thursday, the 3 o'clock train from Portland over the Boston and Maine Railroad was approaching the Exeter station, on a curve about a mile north of the depot, when at 2 o'clock in the evening, the train was struck by a locomotive and a passenger car was thrown a distance of forty feet killing him instantly. He was a boatman on the river, and in company with several associates, who had left him on the train, and he went to pick some fruit in an orchard near by. He had continued on the track, notwithstanding every effort was made to apprise him of his danger. His wife was on board the train, and she killed him. He was a steady industrious man, about 45 years old.

**DORRIS ACCIDENT.** On Saturday, 17th inst., at Lewy Island, Calais, a son of Eliphaz Olmsted, aged six years, fell from the railroad bridge over the river, and was killed. He was taken from the bridge by Mr. Stephen Tremaine, who, in company with Mr. Thomas McBride, immediately started in a bark canoe for the father of the child, who was absent at the Grand Lake Stream. On returning to the bridge, the canoe upset and Mr. McBride was drowned. Mr. Olmsted was saved by clinging to the canoe, while Tremaine towed the boat a mile distant to the shore.

**COLLISION OF EASTERN STEAMERS IN A FOG.** St. Louis, Aug. 10. A collision took place Tuesday evening, in the harbor of St. Louis, between the steamer "Portland" and the steamer "St. Louis". The "Portland" was bound for Portland, and the "St. Louis" was bound for St. Louis. The collision resulted in the death of several persons, and the destruction of property.

**TEACHERS' CONVENTION, AT CHINA.** A teachers' convention will be held at China, and will consist of about 100 teachers, who will meet on Monday, September 1st, at China. The convention will be held at China, and will consist of about 100 teachers, who will meet on Monday, September 1st, at China.

**MARK H. DUNNELL, SUPPLY OF COMMON SCHOOLS.** A public lecture of address will be given this evening of the Mark H. Dunnell, Supply of Common Schools. The lecture will be given at 8 o'clock, and will be held at the Mark H. Dunnell, Supply of Common Schools.

**Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.** The Kennebec Co. Ag. Society will hold its annual meeting on Monday, September 1st, at Kennebec. The meeting will be held at Kennebec, and will consist of about 100 members, who will meet on Monday, September 1st, at Kennebec.

**THE AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.** The Agri-Cultural Society will hold its annual meeting on Monday, September 1st, at Agri-Cultural. The meeting will be held at Agri-Cultural, and will consist of about 100 members, who will meet on Monday, September 1st, at Agri-Cultural.

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